

Democratic Documents.

Address of the Democratic Members of the General Assembly to the People of Indiana. Setting forth the history of the late session, and the reasons why more had not been accomplished during its constitutional term. This document makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and will be furnished in any quantity. Price \$1.50 per hundred.

The Conscription Act—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, on the Conscription Bill, in the House of Representatives, February 25, 1863. This is one of the finest speeches of Mr. Voorhees, on a question now occupying a large share of public attention, and every citizen in Indiana should have a copy. It makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages. Price \$1.50 per hundred.

The Liberty of the Citizen—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 18, 1863, on the "Act to identify the President and other persons for supporting the rebellion." This is the greatest effort of Mr. Voorhees to protect the liberty of the citizen, and should be in the hands of every voter in Indiana. It makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages. Price \$1.50 per hundred.

All orders should direct the publisher to be sent by express, as the postage will be one cent a copy, and must be prepaid.

Address: ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Indianapolis.

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

We had again yesterday an Indian summer day.

The Government has contracted for a large quantity of coal at Cincinnati.

Washington street feels going over by the Street Commissioner again. Clean it, and clean all other streets and alleys likewise.

MASSAGE NOTICE.—There will be a special meeting of Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock—for work.

J. M. BARNWELL, Secretary.

BLANK LEASES.—A good form of blank leases or houses, etc., has been printed and can be obtained at this office.

Chapin lot, 3 1/2 squares north of Washington street, in a good neighborhood—a beautiful high lot—is offered at a bargain by Frank Smith, if taken soon.

Fourteen more indictments were found yesterday in the U. S. District Court for disloyalty and treason. The term promises to be a busy one.

Many poor women now wait upon the Township Trustees, and the Mayor, Mayor Caven. They need supplies of all kinds. Certainly they shall not be sent away hungry.

Applications for license, at the December term of the Board of County Commissioners, will be in time to be published in the Weekly Sentinel on next Monday. To be certain to get it published, the notice must be handed in by Sunday of the farthest.

Boots and shoes.—M. Hunter & Co. are now receiving large additions to their stock of goods bought before the late rise in prices which enable them to still sell lower than any other house in the city. For bargains in boots and shoes No. 13 East Washington street is decidedly the place.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A five horse power upright engine, with boiler, heater, condensing pump, etc., in complete running order, now used in running the Sentinel press, will be sold at a bargain, to make room for a larger engine. It will be delivered when we move into our new office, early in October. Apply at this office.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the "Four Ace Cement Paint," offered for sale by Boyd & Palmer, druggists, West Washington street. We would say to builders that this cement paint is the very best for preserving wood, and its colors on brick and stone are brilliant and beautiful. It is the most durable and cheapest paint extant.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Neddie last night eclipsed himself as Mabel. The sanguinary and ambitious warrior was never before so completely and so humbly on our boards. Lady Mabel, too, a beautiful lady with all the graces of a queen, to be set apart for Neddie's benefit. Let our gifted artist be greeted with an overflowing house.

SPLENDID CLOTHING.—We would again call the attention of the public to the magnificent stock of fall and winter goods offered for sale by Mr. Jacob Kahn, No. 35 East Washington street. Mr. Kahn's assortments are of the most elegant styles, and as extensive as any other house in the city. His suitings are unsurpassed, and we would urge all our friends, visitors to the city and others, to give Mr. Kahn a call.

BROWNING & SLOAN.—This house is one of the foremost drug stores in the West. It is located on No. 22 West Washington street. The clerks are all accomplished in their business. We name them as follows: W. M. McDevitt, S. McDevitt, L. C. Day, D. O'Neil, N. Doggs, W. Browning, Jr., W. S. Lynn and L. Lubric. Browning & Sloan's is the most extensive drug establishment in this city and State.

THE FINE ARTS.—Mr. Runkin, who is uniting in his efforts to please the public, has at great expense, secured the services of Dr. Bushnell, the celebrated photographer, of the world renowned Root Gallery of Philadelphia; with Mr. Penfold, whose artistic taste and skill as colorist, needs no commendation. We can confidently recommend all wanting photographs plain, or colored, in the finest style, to give Mr. R. a call.

A purse of fifty dollars, with an inside stake of fifty dollars each, between the celebrated trotting stallion "Primus" of Michigan, and "Carrie" of Indiana, will take place at Sugar Grove Park, on Friday afternoon, November 13, 1863, at 2 o'clock. One turn the track, best time in five. Also, a purse of \$10, given by the track, for the following horses:

Chuck Luck
Old George
Grey Moll
Hyde's bay gelding

Horses to start precisely at 2 o'clock. P. M. SIMON MCCARTHY, Proprietor.

LADIES' FURS.—The undersigned has just received, direct from the manufacturers, his second stock of furs, which comprise the following styles and prices:

Mink Half Cakes, with Muff and Cuffs, \$125 by the set, from \$60 to \$90.

Fitch, German and Russian, from \$20 to \$75.

Siberian Squirrel, the genuine article, from \$15 to \$50 per set.

Muskat Furs, in brown and natural color, from \$9 to \$50 per set.

French Coney, all sizes and prices.

Jet Black River Mink, the most recent market.

Children's New, all styles and prices.

Swan's down and Ermine for trimmings.

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine, as the goods, together with the prices, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious.

No. 16 East Washington street, Indianapolis.

Job Printing.

We are now ready to do all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, in the best style, on short notice, and at cheap as any other office. We have competent hands, good presses, a fine assortment of paper and cards, and we can do good and cheap work. All kinds of books, brochures, catalogues, etc., printed in the best style and on short notice. We ask the patronage of Democrats, and all who wish their printing done.

In the Journal of yesterday is a notice of a column in relation to a proposed law, to be given in this city for the benefit of the families of volunteers, which we were very politely requested to copy. While the Sentinel is willing now, as it always has been, to do all in its power to aid the soldiers and their families, it is not willing to copy notices of this kind, or any other, except as an advertisement from a contemporary in this city. If it is of any benefit to anyone to appear in our columns, it must be of enough benefit to furnish a copy as early as any other paper, to insure its publication, for we do not, and will not, carry items for which we make no charge, from any city contemporary. The slight, we have no doubt, was intended on the part of those getting into the fair, which adds to the intended indignity offered to the Sentinel.

After the above was in type, the gentleman entered with the notice of the fair for the press, assuring us that the failure to furnish a copy was owing to the lateness of the hour at which the notice was written, and his ignorance of the rules of papers in requiring copies of notices at the same time. We accept his apology and publish the article, at the same time giving the above information for the benefit of those hereafter intrusted with preparing notices for morning papers.

To the Men and Women of Marion County.

Winter is here, and its cold and privations have suggested to the ladies of Marion county the necessity of making provision for their own claims for assistance come with a power that none but the most heartless and unprincipled can resist.

Where you will and you meet the wives and little ones of the noble defenders of their country. Thirteen dollars a month is a scant allowance for that family when wood is six dollars a cord, and food unusually dear. That wife and those little children would have no fear of want if they had the stalwart arm of the husband and father to lean upon. But he is far away enduring sufferings and dangers that none but those who have experienced a soldier's life can fully realize.

It is to charity for those who stay at home to give to the families of the Union soldiers. It is the highest moral obligation that ever rested upon the individual. Now the ladies have an opportunity to do good, and to contribute to the support of those who are fighting for the families of soldiers. No effort will be spared to make these festivities most attractive and interesting. To succeed, however, every man and woman and child must contribute something towards the object. It is proposed to set apart next week for these grand festivities, sanctioned by so noble a purpose.

Marion Hall has been most generously donated for the time—equivalent to \$100. The Hall will be gorgeously decorated. Merchants have cheerfully promised the necessary material, much of which can be made most serviceable for the families of soldiers. Grocers and confectioners are not willing to give of their supplies for a supper for thousands, which will be prepared under the superintendence of experienced caterers, who volunteer their services. Lectures and readings will be given, and a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Prof. Wheeler, are already rehearsing for the occasion. Tableaux and choruses of the most interesting character are in preparation. The ladies promise that on a night devoted to lectures and recitations, one to the concert, and two nights to the tableaux and choruses.

Saturday shall be a grand gala and fair day. It is hoped that the ladies of Marion county will be devoted to lectures and recitations, one to the concert, and two nights to the tableaux and choruses.

Places of deposit will be selected for these contributions of flour, corn meal, potatoes, apples, and whatever else can be made serviceable for the comfort of the families of our soldiers. Tables will be prepared for fancy articles to be sold, and it is further requested that no effort will be spared by the ladies of the county to make this feature of the fair a success.

It is again most earnestly desired that all should participate in this work. Let no one stand aloof. The benefits are not intended to be confined to the city, but to reach the families of our soldiers. Let us all unite in this noble and successful and extended one.

It was determined by a large meeting of ladies at Mrs. Gray's yesterday, that there shall be single and season tickets issued.

Programmes will be issued in due time.

It is requested that merchants will give publicity of the festivities to their customers, and assist in circulating the large posters which are in readiness for circulation.

The public shall be advised from time to time of the progress made in this matter.

Again we beg the men and women of Marion county to lend a cheerful and willing hand to the enterprise. The reputation of our city is at stake. Let it not be said that the city and county have been most profited by the war in a business point of view, are the most selfish and ungenerous. There is nothing of politics in this matter to divide and distract; but all of love and patriotism and humanity to unite and harmonize.

The festivities will commence on Tuesday night of next week.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Trial of James Sutherland for the murder of H. A. Small—Sutherland Acquitted.

FOURTH DAY.

Court met at 9 o'clock. The prisoner's wife, boy, and father, were present.

John W. Ray, Esq., made an argument in favor of the prisoner. He did not open his case until the testimony of the witnesses had been given.

Mr. Collier is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Ray was followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

Mr. Colley is an attorney, and his client, Mr. Ray, followed by James A. Colley, who reviewed the case generally. The whole thing turned upon a principle which had been administered by making a thousand times a grocer's wife, before Sutherland killed him.

conceded to the State. But the true state of facts, as developed in the testimony, was that Sutherland had acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent. Sutherland was bound to act upon appearances.

Mr. Fishback's theory was that Sutherland acted in self defense, and that he was justified in the killing of Small, even although Small might be innocent